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**Justice System Programme
(UNDP project no. 00014955; no. 00088880)**

*Annual Progress Report
(31 March 2017)*



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Republic of Korea

Annual Progress Report

UNDP Timor-Leste



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[Project, ID: Justice System Programme 00088880]

[Name of Project Manager: Emmi Okada, a.i. CTA]

[Date of report: 31 March 2017]

About the Project	Geographic coverage of the project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Title: Justice System Programme Award ID: 00088880/00014955 Web link: http://www.tl.undp.org/content/timor_lete/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/TL_DG_JusticePgmme.html 	<p>National level coverage (Yes/No): Yes</p> <p>Number of districts covered: 13 (Dili, Baucau, Suai and Oecusse Judicial Districts)</p> <p>Number of villages (suku) covered: N/A</p>
Strategic Results	Implementing/Responsible partner(s)
<p>UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome: 3. Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan Output: 3.4. Functions, financing and capacity of rule of law institutions enabled, including to improve access to justice and redress</p>	<p>1. Ministry of Justice (incl. Legal & Judicial Training Center), Court of Appeal, Office of Prosecutor-General, and Public Defenders' Office</p>
<p>UNDAF Outcome: 4. State institutions are more responsive, inclusive, accountable and decentralized for improved service delivery and realization of rights, particularly of the most excluded groups</p> <p>UNDAF Sub-Outcome: 4.1. Citizen's access to effective and efficient justice improved, particularly for women, children and disadvantaged groups</p>	<p>2. <i>ibid.</i></p>
<p>UNDAF/CPAP Output: 3.1. Capacities and systems of justice sector institutions and police enhanced to provide access to effective and efficient justice and protection to the citizens, particularly for rural women, children and vulnerable groups</p>	<p>3. <i>ibid.</i></p>
<p>Project Budget (US\$): \$13,089,191 (approved in Project Document) \$5,646,209 (mobilised)</p>	<p>Project Duration: 2014-2018</p>
<p>UNDP Contribution:</p>	<p>Start Date (day/month/year): 01/01/2014</p>

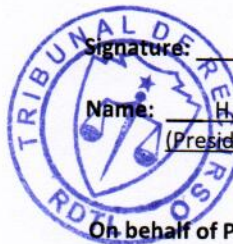
Core Funding/BPPS: \$850,426	
Government Contribution:	End Date (day/month/year): 31/12/2018
Other Contributions:	Implementation Modality
Total Donor Contributions (2014-2018): USD 4,795,783 Portugal: \$351,580 Australia: \$608,332 Netherlands: \$652,944 Japan: \$1,682,927 Korea: \$1,500,000	DIM
Unfunded: USD 7,442,982	
Total project budget: \$13,089,191 (approved in Project Document) \$5,646,209 (mobilised) Total approved budget for 2016: \$997,478 (approved AWP 2016)	

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On-behalf of UNDP CO

Date: 12/12/2017



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Date: 12/12/17

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Acronyms

CoA	Court of Appeal
CoC	Council of Coordination (for the Justice Sector)
CPAP/CPD	UNDP Country Programme Action Plan/Country Programme Document for Timor-Leste 2015-2019
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CPAP	UNDP Country Programme Action Plan
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Language Countries
DPCM	Development Policy Coordination Mechanism
IIMS	Integrated Information Management System
JSP	Justice System Programme
JSSP	Justice Sector Strategic Plan 2011-2030
LJTC	Legal & Judicial Training Centre (formerly known as Legal Training Center)
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
PDO	Public Defenders' Office
PMB	Project Management Board
OPG	Office of the Prosecutor General
PNTL	National Police of Timor-Leste
RDTL	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
SP	UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017
UNCO	United National Country Office
UNDAF	United National Development Assistance Framework Timor-Leste 2015-2019
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

1. Executive Summary

This year 2016 was a turning point for Justice System Programme (JSP) after having undergone the sudden change of the project-implementing environment resulting from the Executive and Parliamentary Resolutions in late 2014. Both financial and management arrangements of JSP underwent transitions and restructuring. Although 2016 experienced serious financial constraints, due to additional funding support from the Governments of Japan and Republic of Korea in the latter half of 2016, the project was able to steer onto a course of financial stability till the end of the project period in December 2018.

JSP narrowed scope of work in 2016 to focus on two main areas - capacity development and access to justice. Below are the main achievements of the JSP in 2016:

- Inspectoral system and productivity (an increase of the case clearance rate) significantly improved in the Office of Prosecutor General with the assistance of an international advisor supported by JSP
- National legal drafting and analysis capacity strengthened and language barriers at courts addressed through UNDP's support to national staffing
- Greater accessibility of justice for local communities and awareness-raising & sensitization of the formal justice system enhanced through mobile court operation in remote areas

Mobile court operations were suspended during the second quarter of the reporting year due to the project's financial constraints but resumed in July. This resulted in the annual data showing a lower number of cases allocated and resolved through mobile courts than the previous year. However, temporary cessation of mobile justice activities also provided an opportunity to streamline its operations and reaffirm the significance of this service among the courts and other justice institutions. The total number of cases allocated to and resolved through the mobile courts was 475 and 327 cases respectively. Out of the 324 criminal cases resolved, 198 GBV cases were adjudicated. The number of beneficiaries is estimated to be approximately 807 people, 33% of which were female.

JSP also made great progress on the state-supported legal aid scheme in the country by shaping the structure of the Access to Justice Clinics (AJCs). The AJCs will be established under the Public Defender's Office (PDO), whose mandate is to provide free legal aid services to the vulnerable persons. The initiative will be piloted in Baucau and Suai Judicial Districts through a close partnership with local civil society organisations. JSP obtained the commitment of support for the AJCs from the justice and rule of law institutions, and the PDO in particular, shows a strong sense of ownership over the AJCs, as exemplified in its preparation of a statute to legally incorporate the AJCs under the PDO as a channel for extra-judicial service.

All of these activities and results under the JSP were aligned to the relevant outcomes of CPAP, UNDAF and UNDP SP. The outcomes largely relate to enhancing access to justice, citizens' awareness of the formal legal system, and court efficiency. As described above, the areas of JSP's work seek to address the issue of limited access to courts and legal aid by way of reinforcing citizens' awareness-raising of the formal justice system and helping district courts expedite proceedings.

This report serves both as Q4 and annual reports for 2016.

2. Background and Context

Timor-Leste achieved independence in 2002 from over 400 years of Portuguese colonial rule and 25 years of Indonesia's military occupation. The United Nations transitional administration vigorously engaged in state-building since 1999 and concluded its mission (UNMIT) in 2012. Timor-Leste is one of the youngest countries in the world, and effective governance and rule of law remains challenging. The World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators, for example, show that the areas of Rule of Law and Government Effectiveness are still weak, scoring 8.7 and 13 out of 100 respectively in 2016.¹

The limited presence of the formal justice system and continuing preference for traditional dispute resolution among the Timorese people remain a key challenge to the establishment of formal rule of law across Timor-Leste. There are four district courts across the country, which, for those who live in rural areas, can take days to reach. The number of legal professionals in the country is still limited. The conventional method of resolving conflicts in local communities – compensation and reconciliation – is regarded as the most accessible and cost-efficient.

Laws are written in Portuguese, a language in which the majority of the Timorese people do not have much proficiency. This frustrates the performance of the justice actors and hinders the accessibility of laws for ordinary people. Whereas the Constitution of Timor-Leste upholds the rule of law and judicial independence as a fundamental principle to reinforce democracy and protect human rights, executive and parliamentary resolutions were issued in late 2014 to dismiss international judges and prosecutors performing line functions.

The Justice System Programme (JSP) of UNDP Timor-Leste was launched in 2003 to develop the institutional and human capacity of the Timorese justice sector. It is one of the longest running programmes of UNDP Timor-Leste, providing the foundations of the institutional establishment from a state of non-existence of a domestic judiciary. The JSP is currently in its Phase IV ('Consolidating the Democratic Rule of Law and Peace through a strong Justice System in Timor-Leste, 2014-2018'). In late 2014, as mentioned above, the executive and parliament passed resolutions, which resulted in the dismissal of international judicial advisors whom the JSP were supporting. With the gradual withdrawal of international donors after the conclusion of the UN mission in 2012, coupled by the impact of the resolutions affecting the justice sector, the JSP experienced a downsizing of its funding envelope in 2015, which led to the streamlining of its programme. Today the JSP has a much more targeted programme of assistance which concentrates on access to justice and the development of legal professionals.

3. Project summary and objectives

If the institutional and human capacities of the justice institutions improve to adequately provide the quality judicial services, Timorese people will be able to address their conflicts through peaceful and just dispute resolution mechanisms. Hence, the JSP's objective is to strengthen the institutional framework and improve the quality of services in the justice sector by supporting and addressing the needs of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and other justice institutions. The five thematic areas outlined in the Justice Sector Strategic Plan

¹ <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/worldwide-governance-indicators>

(JSSP) 2011-2030 of the Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) indicate the imperatives for change in the Justice Sector of Timor-Leste. The priority areas of the JSSP and intended outcomes of the UNDAF and CPAP are shown as below:

Justice Sector Strategic Plan for Timor-Leste 2011-2030, GoTL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Institutional Development</u>: Strengthening the administration of justice, improving the capacity of the institutions and the coordination between them 2. <u>Legal Reform and Framework</u>: Strengthening and harmonizing the legal framework of the justice system and of the law 3. <u>Human Resource Development</u>: Building the capacities and skills of the justice sector professionals, including providing institutions with the necessary and sufficient human resources to carry out their mandates, meeting training needs and ensuring performance evaluation 4. <u>Infrastructure and Information Technology</u>: Establishing the necessary infrastructure for the justice institutions throughout the country, in respect to buildings, housing, transportation, communication and ICT. 5. <u>Access to Justice</u>: Brining Justice closer to the people, offering them access to justice, particularly in the districts, including raising the awareness of the population regarding laws, rights and available justice services, and guaranteeing the interaction between the formal and informal justice systems
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In line with the priority areas of the JSSP, the JSP's Phase IV (2014-2018) aims to achieve four outputs, which consist of:

- i) Coordination, management and oversight capacities of justice institutions enhanced for more effective and efficient formulation and implementation of laws, plans and overall administration of justice;
- ii) Capacity of justice sector strengthened and expanded to provide quality services and uphold the rule of law;
- iii) Improved access to justice and equitable dispute resolution mechanisms for all with a focus on women and more vulnerable populations; and
- iv) Coordination, co-operation and integrated systems between justice, police, communities and corrections supported in a "pilot-scale up access to justice district model."

In 2016, the JSP focused on a couple of main thematic areas and concentrated its activities to attain the objectives and intended outputs/results more effectively. The main focus areas are: capacity development of justice institutions and greater access to justice by the vulnerable. With regard to the former, JSP provided technical assistance and advisory services through the deployment of experts and personnel at the Court of Appeal (CoA), the Office of the Prosecutor General (OPG), the district courts of Dili and Baucau, the MoJ, the Legal and Judicial Training Centre (LJTC) and the Public Defender's Office (PDO). The latter was pursued through the mobile justice initiative in the municipalities where fixed courts are non-existent and the establishment of Access to Justice Clinics (AJCs) in Baucau and Suai, the two pilot judicial districts.

4. Narrative on Key Results Achieved in 2016

4.1 Progress towards the UNDAF/CPAP Outcome

Below are the UNDAF Outcomes related to JSP:

- Citizen's awareness of formal legal system and legal aid services (UNDAF 4.1.1)
- Ratio/number of cases decided to new cases each year (UNDAF 4.1.3)

Citizens' awareness of formal justice system

According to the survey conducted by The Asia Foundation, the public's awareness of the formal justice system in 2013 has improved little since 2008 (see the table in *Section 12. Progress against annual targets*). Although it may be true that the formal justice system has not yet become widely known among the general public of Timor-Leste, recent data (2014-2016) from the Court of Appeal shows the steady increase in the number of cases newly registered. More cases being registered implies more people having experiences of the formal justice system, which in turn signifies the increased role and standing of the formal justice system in Timorese society.

Court Performance

The number of criminal cases newly registered at the four local district courts has increased year by year according to the Court of Appeal. The total 2,312 cases were newly entered in 2014 and 2,912 cases in 2015, reporting an increase of 26 per cent. The number rose by 11 per cent to 3,227 new cases in 2016.²

Despite the increase of the newly registered criminal cases, the resolution rate remains consistent. The overall resolution rate of the criminal cases by district courts was 76-77% over 2014 to 2016. During this period, 17 judges (5 in 2014 and 12 in 2015) were newly accredited and joined the courts whereas five international judges who performed line functions and advisory roles had to leave due to the Resolutions issued in late 2014. It is ambiguous to what extent the increased number of the national judges has offset the presumably negative impact of the sudden dismissal of the international judges. What is clear thus far is that the national judges have capacity to resolve straightforward and simple criminal cases without international technical assistance.

4.2 Progress on Outputs

Below are the CPAP Outputs related to JSP:

- Ratio number of cases decided to new cases each year (CPAP 3.1.1)
- Citizens awareness of formal legal system and legal aid services (CPAP 3.1.2)
- Number of Timorese national judges, prosecutors, public defenders in each institution, court clerks and national trainers at Legal Training Center (CPAP 3.1.3)

² Various factors might have contributed to the increase of criminal case intake. The coordination between the police and prosecution may have improved or the criminal incidents themselves have gone up. It could be a reflection of enhanced awareness of the formal justice system among the Timorese populace. One of the plausible assumptions is, though further studies should be conducted for verification, that the enactment of the Law Against Domestic Violence (LADV) in 2010 is a critical factor. With this development, the status of 'simple offence of physical integrity' in a family context can be brought to the formal justice system by the prosecution office without the victim's complaint ('public crime').

Citizens' awareness of formal justice system & Court Performance

The CPAP Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 are identical as the UNDAF Outcomes and the details are the same as described in the 4.1 UNDAF Outcomes.

Human Capacity and Timorisation of justice institutions

With regard to the human capacity and Timorisation of the justice institutions, the LJTC carried out the private lawyers' and notaries' courses in 2015-16, and the Magistrates' Course was still temporarily on hold. In 2016, more specifically, the LJTC successfully concluded the Fourth Cycle of the Private Lawyers' Course and the Second Cycle of the Notaries' Course, where 27 newly qualified Private Lawyers and 14 Notaries were accredited. Hence, the licensed judicial actors in Timor-Leste as at December 2016 rose to 218 professionals: 34 judges (21 men, 13 women), 33 Prosecutors (26 men, 7 women), 31 Public Defenders (26 men, 5 women), 99 Private Lawyers (66 men, 33 women), and 21 notaries (16 men, 5 women).

The JSP has assisted nationalisation of the leadership in the Court of Appeal, District Courts, and Ministry of Justice by staffing critical government positions with competent and qualified national personnel. Most recently, the national legal drafters deployed in National Directorate for Legal and Legislation Advisory Services contributed to the legal drafting and analytical capacities of the MoJ. Translators, deployed in Dili and Baucau District Courts, supported judges and judicial officials in translating Portuguese documents as well as providing the interpretation service for plaintiffs/defendants with minority local languages at court hearings. JSP also supported the post of Secretary to the President of the Court of Appeal. All of these national staff continued to be employed by the justice institutions under the state budget when JSP's support for their posts concluded in June 2016. It can be said therefore that the sustainability of posts has been ensured and that the national staff under JSP's support have all been valued by the counterparts.

Technical Assistance in OPG and PDO

The International Prosecutor, funded by the JSP up to June 2016, undertook dual responsibilities as an advisor and inspector at the OPG. He reformed the structure of human resource management and enhanced the efficiency of the service. This resulted in an increase in the case clearance rate by the OPG. The case backlog at the Prosecution Service has reduced by 27 percent from 4,037 cases as at December 2013 to 2,934 at December 2015 and 2,241 at December 2016. This means that the target of the JSP's Phase IV (2014-2018), which is 30 percent of reduction in case backlog, is already achieved.

Two International Public Defenders, supported by JSP, joined the PDO in April and November 2016 respectively with the objective of institutional capacity building. The international public defenders have provided legal training for local public defenders, helped resolve complex cases, and drafted the statute for the Access to Justice Clinics (AJCs), which will be institutionalized under the PDO. They are actively participating in the preparatory process of the AJC establishment together with the national staff from the PDO and civil society organizations.

Mobile Justice

Mobile Justice, one of the most effective initiatives of the JSP, had to be suspended from April to June due to the financial constraints then faced by JSP. Although JSP resumed it from July, it was inevitable that the annual result of the mobile courts diminished due to the interval of suspension - the number of cases resolved/allocated for the mobile court hearings went from 455/553 cases in 2015 to 327/475

cases in 2016. The brief period in which the mobile courts service was halted, however, reinforced the value of mobile courts among the justice institutions, as evidenced in their express appreciation for the resumption of mobile justice operations. .

In 2016, all in all, 475 cases were assigned for mobile court hearings, 69% of which were adjudicated (327 cases, 99% criminal cases and 1% civil cases). 61% of the criminal cases adjudicated (198 cases) related to gender-based violence (GBV). By convening the mobile court sessions in nine municipalities where fixed courts are not yet established, the JSP helped bring justice closer to local communities. The existence of mobile courts itself has helped raise awareness of the formal justice system in remote areas and increased the accessibility of justice for vulnerable groups, particularly women.

Access to Justice Clinics

In 2016, JSP carried out preparations for the establishment of Access to Justice Clinics (AJCs), the PDO-owned legal aid offices, in Baucau and Suai judicial districts. A large part of the procurement process for the AJC office construction and conclusion of the Responsible Party agreements with civil society organizations were conducted in 2016. During September, JSP obtained the commitment of support for the AJCs from relevant institutions working in justice and the rule of law through courtesy and sensitization meetings. Throughout all of this, the Public Defender General showed a strong support and sense of ownership over AJCs. There has also been buy-in from the OPG as demonstrated in the Prosecutor-General's proposal to recruit Access to Justice Officers who will be based in the OPG offices of each pilot district to provide support to and coordinate with the AJCs.

The AJCs are to be incorporated into the PDO structure, focusing on the extra-judicial services of the PDO's mandate. The planned functions of the AJCs include community outreach and legal consultation ('Mobile Clinics'), Alternative Dispute Resolution (especially land dispute mediation), paralegal training, case referrals, and monitoring of relevant facilities such as prisons and shelters. It will also seek to create an interface between the formal and traditional justice systems, with a view to incorporating the reconciliatory aspect of traditional justice into dispute resolution processes.

5. Cross Cutting Issues

5.1 Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Social Inclusion

JSP has contributed to gender equality in Timor-Leste in two main ways: (i) by training females to become legal professionals through LJTC accreditation, and (ii) by improving access to justice for potential female litigators, especially for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) through mobile justice and the AJCs which will commence operations in 2017. With regard to the former, the female proportion of the LJTC graduates is, as at December 2016, 29 percent in total, which is composed of 13 judges (38% female), 7 prosecutors (21% female), 5 public defenders (16% female), 33 private lawyers (33% female), and 5 notaries (24% female). The percentage of the female proportion, compared to the baseline as at January 2013, remains the same. However, the total number of women has increased from 28 to 63 legal professionals in total. The growing number of female legal professionals is instrumental in promoting gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion in key

leadership positions as a necessary countervailing force against traditional patriarchal norms within Timorese society.

Traditional justice is prevalent and popular method of dispute resolution in Timor-Leste but is not always gender-responsive. Access to formal justice can provide women and girls with more options also provide a powerful means of redressing the wrongs they may experience such as GBV. Although there are only four district courts in 13 municipalities, through mobile justice many GBV cases in rural or remote areas can be adjudicated today. In 2016, the GBV cases resolved through mobile courts numbered 198 cases, which is 61% of the total number of criminal cases resolved through the mobile courts (198 out of 324 criminal cases). Female beneficiaries of the overall mobile court cases are estimated to be 267 people compared to 540 male beneficiaries in 2016.

In April 2016, JSP held interviews with former litigants accessing mobile court services. A male interviewee who had been charged with committing Domestic Violence gave a testimony as below:

“At the court hearing, I realised that I did something wrong. The court told me not to commit violence again and I should stop beating my wife. I learnt that even if people create problems, you should not involve with them.” (28 April 2016, Liquica)

His wife also commented:

“After we gave our statement at the Dili District Prosecution Office, the district court later notified us to come for a trial. At the hearing, a judge gave my husband a one-year suspension and told him not to commit the offence ever again. Since then, he stopped using violence towards me.” (28 April 2016, Liquica)

5.2 Capacity Development and Sustainability

5.2.1 Capacity Development

As mentioned in 4.2, JSP provided technical assistance to major justice institutions through the deployment of international advisors. One international prosecutor from Cape Verde was deployed to the Office of Prosecutor General and two international public defenders from Brazil to the Public Defender’s Office. At the Prosecution Office, regular management (Superior Council) meetings were organized on the initiative of the international prosecutor advisor, which has improved the internal disciplinary system and helped create vitality and efficiency in the functioning of the office. The international prosecutor advisor also contributed to establishing standards for individual performance assessment, recruitment of new employees, and vertical and horizontal mobility to enhance institutional transparency and discipline. As a result of the inspectoral system set up by this advisor, productivity (an increase in the case clearance rate) was reported to have significantly improved at the OPG. The relevant data is shown in Section 4.2 ‘Technical Assistance in OPG and PDO’.

JSP is also keen to facilitate the nationalisation of technical expertise within the justice institutions for greater sustainability, efficiency and ownership. In 2016, JSP continued its support to the posts of national staff deployed in the justice institutions until June. As mentioned in 4.2, three legal analysts/drafters were deployed to the National Directorate for Legal and Legislation Advisory Services under the Ministry of Justice and two interpreters and one administrative officer to the Court of Appeal and District Courts. The legal drafters helped the Ministry of Justice complete several critical

bills such as the Mediation Law and Land Law package. Although JSP ceased its support to these posts owing to the gradual restructuring of the project, all of the national staffs continued to be employed by the justice institutions under the state budget.

5.2.2 Sustainability Strategy

With regard to the technical sustainability of the mobile court initiative, the district courts in Timor-Leste are familiar with the operational knowledge of the mobile courts although there are some variations among the courts. For example, the Suai District Court is advanced when it comes to the efficient planning and organisation of the sessions as they have the longest experience with mobile justice given that the mobile justice pilot initiative began in Suai in 2010. However, financial sustainability is a significant issue as the justice institutions are highly reliant on the financial contribution from JSP. Specifically, JSP is responsible for all the operational costs of the mobile courts, which include vehicle fuel, water, catering for parties when required, and per diem for judges, prosecutors, public defenders, judicial officials, and drivers. JSP has been making efforts to streamline the operations to increase cost-efficiency and the UNDP plans to propose to the government to allocate the state budget to mobile court operations in the near future.

As for the AJCs, the Public Defender General has fully embraced the initiative and shown a strong sense of ownership. The Working Group of the PDO in Dili is proactively involved in every step of the establishment process. Once the regulation on the AJCs, which is at the drafting stage during the reporting period, is finalised, it will be incorporated into the existing Public Defender statute (Law 38/2008). JSP has committed to support the AJCs financially until the end of 2018 where upon the PDO and Ministry of Justice would take over.

5.3 South-South Cooperation

The justice sector in Timor-Leste has adopted the Portuguese civil law system upon independence, and its official legal languages are both Portuguese and Tetum. The justice sector maintains close ties not only with Portugal but also other lusophone countries of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP). South-South cooperation in the context of JSP in 2016 is exemplified by the deployment of the international prosecutor from Cape-Verde and two international public defenders from Brazil.

UNDP also supported the Public Defender's Office through the deployment of two Public Defender Advisors from Brazil under a tripartite agreement between UNDP, the Government of Timor-Leste, and the Government of Brazil. Brazil is an ideal country to extend this cooperation given that its strong Public Defender's Office, which is stipulated to be an independent institution under the Constitution of Brazil. The partnership with Brazil through the deployment of the Brazilian public defenders has benefited considerably the transfer of knowledge and expertise to the Public Defender's Office in Timor-Leste, and this cooperation is expected to yield even greater results with the arrival of a third Brazilian Public Defender Advisor in 2017.

6. Partnerships

JSP's partnerships with the national justice institutions and civil society organisations have been reinforced throughout the reporting year. The JSP's national partners are the Ministry of Justice, Court of Appeal, Office of Prosecutor General, Public Defender's Office, and Legal & Judicial Training Centre. Though the overall breadth of the engagement with the institutions may have lessened as a consequence of the resolutions in late 2014, the partnership with the PDO strengthened in 2016 through the cooperation on the AJCs. Furthermore, a new partnership agreement with a local NGO called BELUN was finalised in December 2016 as part of the AJC initiative, and two other legal NGOs are under assessment. The partnership with BELUN will focus on land dispute mediation and alternative dispute resolution at the AJCs. JSP also extended support to the Legislative and Justice Sector Reform Commission (Comissao para a reforma legislativa e do sector da justice) of Timor-Leste in 2016 by helping to organize a coordination meeting to help the commission develop their cooperation network.

7. Lessons Learned/ Implementation Issues and Challenges

One of the key lessons learned by JSP in 2016 is the importance of structuring and pitching its programme to stay relevant to the demands of the national counterparts and donors alike. With the reduction in donor funding to the JSP in the years following the withdrawal of the UN mission, JSP has learned to streamline its activities so that its impact can be amplified through a targeted programme. At the same time, during 2016, JSP was able to overcome its financial issues by creating well thought-out initiatives that appealed to non-traditional donors in the area of governance, namely, the governments of Japan and Korea, through new support programmes on the Access to Justice Clinics, electoral justice, and professional legal education and training. Although the financial constraints in 2016 did result in the temporary cessation of mobile justice for three months during April to June 2016, the programmatic restructuring undergone in 2016 left JSP as a much more effective and focused programme, where more can be achieved with less.

Another related lesson learnt is with regard to the cost-efficiency of mobile courts. In 2016, JSP looked into the scheduling practices of mobile court sessions by the district courts and discovered that there was scope for improvement. In many instances, either too many or too few mobile court sessions were scheduled in a day. The former presents a risk of jeopardising the quality of case hearings and the latter results in the inefficient distribution of financial resources and time. Having identified the issues, JSP has begun to address them to achieve greater efficiency in the planning and operation of the mobile courts in close consultation with the district courts.

8. A Specific Story

JSP's mobile justice initiative aims to enhance rule of law and promote peaceful and conflict resolution mechanism accessible by everyone including the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in Timor-Leste. The mobile justice pilot project initiated in Suai Judicial District in 2010 was scaled up nation-wide except Oecusse in 2014. The initiative has been well received not only by the CoA and District Courts but also by the OPG and PDO, which expressed the appreciation for the support. Below are the comments made by legal professionals based in the Baucau Judicial District:

"A benefit of mobile justice is that hearings are accelerated. Now we can reduce case backlog because the courts are closer to the people. In one week, all cases scheduled for a mobile court can be resolved. This is very positive, as it reduces the volume of pending criminal cases." (Domingos Bareto, Prosecutor, interviewed on 19 April 2016)

"A positive change has occurred in the legal awareness of the people, especially for civil cases. Now they have more awareness... A positive development is that people now go to the public defender to seek legal assistance. Rather than resorting to violence, they use the legal way to resolve their problems." (Sidonio Maria Sarmiento, Public Defender in Baucau)



9. Programmatic Revisions

The current programme of JSP is 'Consolidating the Democratic Rule of Law and Peace through a strong Justice System in Timor-Leste, Phase IV (2014-2018)', which was designed in 2013. The Executive and Parliamentary Resolutions in late 2014, however, entailed significant changes in the enabling environment for the programme once and for all. In post-resolution period, JSP experienced a number of challenges in implementing the programme as it had been planned with the departure of the international judges/advisors and the reduction in the overall funding envelope. Since 2015, in fact, JSP has drastically scaled down its projects, exemplified by the termination of many of LoA contracts for national and international positions at the justice sector institutions.

In 2016, JSP conducted an internal review of the project's Results Framework and formulated revisions to the indicators, baselines and targets. The revision was inevitable as many of the indicators in place have become no longer relevant to the activities of the JSP. The revised framework was also reviewed by the UN Human Rights Adviser's Unit of the UNCO to ensure that those newly adjusted indicators are in line with the Human Rights standard and principles. Once the Project Management Board approves the revision in early 2017, the revised framework will formally replace the old one and provide guidelines or tools for the project monitoring from then on.

10. Future Work Plan or Priorities for 2017

2017 will be JSP's fourth year of the five-year-long Phase IV project, which continues the support to the Justice Sector reform in Timor-Leste. The budget for 2017 is estimated to be approximately one million USD including the operation and management costs. The JSP's programmatic strategy in the priority areas will be the same as 2016: developing the capacity of justice institutions and increasing access to justice for vulnerable persons.

The AJCs will commence its activities in the pilot districts (Baucau and Suai Judicial Districts) through a collaboration between the PDO, CSOs, and JSP. Main activities of AJCs constitute the legal information dissemination through the community outreach, legal consultation, and alternative dispute resolution especially through mediation, paralegal training as well as case referrals to other justice institutions or community-based organisations and potentially facility monitoring. The AJCs will be institutionalised as part of the PDO structure and strengthen the PDO's extrajudicial services mandated under the Public Defender's Office Statute (Decree Law No. 398/2008).

JSP continues and augments its support to the Legal & Judicial Training Center (LJTC) in 2017 through three main areas: (i) curriculum design and development as well as general coordination of the courses for Magistrates and judicial officials conducted at the LJTC through the deployment of the Senior Pedagogical Advisor, (ii) continuing legal education for the current justice actors especially on civil matters, and (iii) Portuguese and Tetum language support.

JSP will continue to support the operation of mobile courts in remote districts. In 2017, JSP is planning to conduct a comprehensive review of the operation to further improve its efficiency and effectiveness—though the feedback from the justice institutions and others has been extremely positive. Two International (Brazilian) Public Defender Advisors will continue to assist the institutional strengthening and reform of the PDO, and they are expected to play a critical role in consolidating the establishment and operations of the AJCs.

11. Risk and Issue Logs

11.1 Risk Log Matrix

#	Description	Category (financial, political, operational, organizational, environmental, regulatory, security, other)	Likelihood of risk (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most likely) A	Impact (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the highest impact) B	Risk factor (A x B)	Mitigation measures if risk occurs	Date risk is Identified	Last Updated	Status
1	Magistrate courses at LJTC continue to be on hold due to the difficulties of recruiting international lecturers or pedagogical advisor.	Political Operational Institutional	3	4	12	UNDP can provide cost-sharing and recruitment support for these positions (senior pedagogical advisor).	2015	November 2016	JSP has agreed with the LJTC to support the recruitment and funding of the post of Senior Pedagogical Advisor, which needs to be approved by MoJ at the beginning of 2017.
2	Human resource capacity development both in quality and quantity especially for national Timorese legal professionals still remains an issue: especially the lack of national trainers at LJTC	Operational Institutional	4	4	16	The project will continue to support the increase of human resource capacity development in the Justice Institutions.	2015	November 2016	JSP conducted ToT in 2015 and 9 Timorese legal professionals were accredited as lecturers at LJTC. Only one Timorese lecturer is currently working as an assistant at LJTC.

3	Lack of technical skills in Monitoring & Evaluation and data collection & analysis to ensure the accuracy and reliability of data. The maximum utilization of IIMS across the Justice Institutions needs to be strengthened.	Operational Institutional	3	3	9	The project should continue to support data collection and analysis among justice institutions.	2015	December 2016	Many justice institutions have difficulties in dealing with complicated technological aspect of IIMS; GBV disaggregated data is not reliable.
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11.2 Issue Log Matrix

#	Type	Date Identified	Description and Comments	Resolution measures recommended	Status of the issue	Status Change Date
1	[Management] JSP's financial instability and uncertainty	April 2016 when JSP experienced critical financial situation which led to the temporary cessation of mobile justice activities.	Most of the traditional donors and development partners of JSP have ceased their funding support.	Proactive and innovative resource mobilisation	The financial mobilisation with Japan BERA (April 2016) and Korea SDG Fund (November 2016) has been successful, which helped JSP overcome its financial uncertainty.	November 2016 when the Korean SDG Fund was mobilised
2	[Management] Frequent management changes	Late 2014 when the resolutions were issued	Due to the financial constraints, the management position was once left unoccupied or experienced instability and frequent changes	A competent and experienced national project manager to be recruited	The Programme Analyst of the Democratic Governance Unit has been acting as Chief Technical Advisor since May 2016.	In early 2017, a national project manager will be recruited.
3	[AICs] Uncertainty as to which justice institution the AICs were to be affiliated	2015 onward	The possibilities with three justice institutions: MoJ, OPG, and PDO	Close and effective consultation with the three justice institutions	JSP had conducted consultations with the justice institutions and reached the agreement that the AICs will organizationally be located under the PDO given that the mandate of the institution is	March-April 2016 when all justice institutions agreed that the AICs will be established under PDO

4	[AJs] Uncertainty as to which judicial district will be selected for piloting the AJs	2015 onward	The pilot judicial districts are to be decided before launching the AJs	Close and effective consultation with justice institutions as to both demand and supply perspectives	to provide free legal aid to the economically disadvantaged. JSP and relevant justice institutions have decided to launch the AJs in the Baucau and Suai Judicial Districts which are far from the capital and yet where the PDO is well functioning.	March-April 2016
5	[Mobile Court] Scheduling procedures at the district courts related to mobile court sessions have hampered the efficiency of the operation	Sep 2016	The agendas submitted by some district courts have been found to be inefficient and costly due to the current scheduling practices at the institutions.	New mechanisms of coordination devised or current mechanism to be refined	Issues identified by JSP and internal consultations conducted; meetings with the Judge Administrators of District Courts to be arranged.	In progress
6	[LJC] Senior Pedagogical Advisor (SPA) is needed to design the curriculum of the new Magistrates' Course at LJC	Late 2014 when the then SPA was dismissed from his post due to the resolutions.	The SPA and other lecturers supported by JSP were dismissed when the resolutions were issued in late 2014. Since then, the Magistrates' course has been on hold.	Ideally, the SPA to be recruited under the state budget; JSP provides cost-sharing support if needed.	JSP has informed the LJC of the willingness to support the SPA for the 6 th Magistrates' Course to commence as soon as possible.	The LJC to get approval from Mol as to the JSP's support in this regard at the beginning of 2017
7	[LJC] Students at the LJC encounter difficulties in understanding their course materials due to lack of proficiency in Portuguese	Long-term	Not every law has been translated from Portuguese into Tetum or drafted in both languages and many students at the LJC experience difficulties understanding laws in Portuguese.	More effective Portuguese language instruction for legal professionals to be established; Tetum legal jargon needs to be developed	LJTC has requested JSP to support the recruitment of Portuguese language lecturers	Two Portuguese language lecturers to be recruited with the support of JSP

12. Progress against annual targets

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Data as of 2015	2016 Target	Data as of Dec 2016	Notes
CPD and IRRF Outcome Indicator <i>UNDAF Outcome Indicators</i> 4.1.1 Citizen's awareness of formal legal system and legal aid services.	Year: 68% males and 50% of females have heard of Courts; 42% of males and 27% of females have heard of the Public Prosecutor; 32% of males and 22% of females have heard of legal aid (2008, TAF)	Year: 2018/9 25% increase in awareness of courts, prosecutor and legal aid.	Year 2015: -	-	As of: (date) 69% males and 50% females have heard of a court; 40% of respondents have heard of a public prosecutor; 25% of respondents have heard of legal aid. (2013, TAF)	The Asia Foundation (TAF) conducts the survey every 5 years and the data published in 2013 is the latest data available.
4.1.3 Ratio of the number of cases decided to new cases each year	Courts: 1371/1572 (2012); Prosecutor: 205/284 (2011) (Corruption Perception Survey 2011, Anti-Corruption Commission)	20 % increase in ratio of cases decided to new cases	OPG- 4,488 cases addressed (accused or withdrawn)/ 4,080 new cases entered in 2015; PDO- 341 pending cases as at Dec 2015	-	1. Courts – (i) 2,461 (76%) criminal cases decided out of 3,227 newly entered cases; (ii) 191 (61%) civil cases decided out of 313 cases	Sources of data: CoA, OPG, PDO

Number of women with access to legal aid services	150 (2017)					
3.4.1.A.3.1 Total number of people with access to legal aid services	0 (2014)	176 (2016) 300 (2017)	0	<i>Ibid.</i>	N/A (Dec 2016)	<i>Ibid.</i>
3.4.1.B.1.1 Number of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases receiving judgment in the first instance of the formal justice system	342	1,348 (2016) 1,649 (2017)	1,046	1,348	Approx. 568	Source of data: TDD, TDB, TDS
3.4.1.B.2.1 Number of non-Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases receiving judgment in the first instance of the formal justice system	528	2,141 (2016) 2,576 (2017)	1,706	2,141	Approx. 1,630	

<p><i>CPD Output Indicators</i></p> <p>3.1.1 Ratio of the number of cases decided to new cases each year</p>	<p>Courts: 1371/1572 (2012); Prosecutor: 205/284 (2011)</p>	<p>20 % increase in ratio of cases decided to new cases.</p>	<p>OPG- 4,488 cases disposed (prosecuted or withdrawn)/ 4,080 new cases entered in 2015; PDO- 341 pending cases as at Dec 2015</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>1. Courts – (i) 2,461 (76%) criminal cases decided out of 3,227 newly entered cases; (ii) 191 (61%) civil cases decided out of 313 cases newly entered cases (Jan-Dec 2016) 2. OPG – 4,971 (69%) decided out of 7,212 cases (4,408 newly registered cases in 2016 + 2,804 carried over from 2015) (Jan-Dec 2016) 3. PDO – 2,055 (68%) criminal cases decided out of 3,030 newly entered (Jan-Dec 2016).</p>	<p>Source of data: CoA, OPG, PDO</p>
<p>3.1.2 Citizens awareness of formal legal system and legal aid services</p>	<p>68% males/ 50% females heard of Courts; 42% male/ 27% female heard of Public Prosecutor; 32% male/22% female</p>	<p>25 % increase among males and females in awareness of courts, prosecutor and legal aid.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>69% males and 50% females have heard of a court; 40% of respondents have heard of a public</p>	

<p>3.1.3 Number of Timorese national judges, prosecutors, public defenders in each institution, court clerks and national trainers at Legal Training Center</p>	<p>head of legal aid. (Law & Justice Survey 2008, TAF)</p> <p>Judges:17, Prosecutors:18, Public Defenders:16, Clerks :58 (Courts) and 48 (Prosecution), LTC National Trainer 1 (2013)</p>	<p>50% increase in Timorese national judges, prosecutors, public defenders, clerks, LJTC national trainers</p>	<p>The total number of magistrates and justice professionals accredited in the country: 177 (28% women), respectively 34 judges (39% women), 33 prosecutors (22% women), 31 public defenders (17% women), 72 private lawyers (32% women) and 7 notaries (15% women).</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>prosecutor; 25% of respondents have heard of legal aid. (2013, TAF)</p> <p>218 justice professionals (28% women): 34 judges (13 women, 21 men), 33 prosecutors (7 women, 26 men), 31 public defenders (5 women, 26 men), 99 private lawyers (30 women, 69 men), and 21 notaries (5 women, 16 men)</p>	<p>27 private lawyers and 14 notaries were newly qualified and graduated from the LJTC in 2016 (Source of data: LJTC).</p> <p>• JSP had difficulties in organizing the PMB meeting in December 2016 due to the tight schedule of the Minister of Justice as well as JSP.</p>
<p><i>Project Output Indicators</i> Output 1 –</p> <p>• Frequency of CoC and DPCM Justice sub-group meetings; • Implementation rate of SDP justice annual plan and budget • # of justice sector institutions with gender disaggregated</p>	<p>• No regular schedule for CoC and DPCM Justice SG meetings; • Justice SDP targets established without budget allocations; • Limited</p>	<p>• DPCM meetings convened each quarter. • CoC meetings calendar established and meetings convened according to established calendar.</p>	<p>• Convened one Council of Coordination (CoC) meeting • All justice sector institutions (Mol, PGO, OPD, police, prisons, courts and PDHJ) are currently</p>	<p>• Provide Technical Assistance for improving administration, strategic planning and management across the Justice Sector</p>	<p>• No CoC meeting was held in 2016 (Dec 2016). However, JSP is planning to organize a PMB (Project Management</p>	

<p>M&E systems in place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of justice sector policies, plans and laws informed by research, data analysis and public consultations inclusive of women groups # of Superior Council actions/decisions on recommendations of justice sector institution inspector 	<p>coordinated and systematic collection of data and analysis for planning, budgeting and M&E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No clear or systematic guidance for consultative legislative development; Limited monitoring and reporting of justice sector institution inspection recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of SDP/DPCM targets met and 100 % increase in justice sector budget execution by 2018; 70% laws, enacted by MoJ based on evidence and public consultation in line with Legislative Practice Guidelines (to be developed) 100 % implementation of JSI inspection recommendations by 2018 	<p>responsible for the Integrated Information Management System (IIMS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Customary Law Bill has been developed with JSP's technical assistance and consultations are still ongoing at the Ministry of Justice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Technical Assistance and support for improving policy making and legal drafting capacity for the Ministry of Justice Provide technical Assistance as required for ensuring measures that improve transparency and accountability in Justice Sector Institutions 	<p>Board Meeting in early 2017.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the international technical support to IIMS ceased, the Justice Institutions have been utilizing the IIMS only partially, due to the difficulties in fixing some complicated technical problems. The CoA and District Courts have developed a manual data collection system that effectively supplements the IIMS.
<p>Output 2 –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of national judges, prosecutors and public defenders (by sex); Implementation rate of HRD Plan # of qualified national trainers at LJTC # of backlog in civil and criminal cases in the courts, OPG and OPD; Average time taken by courts, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 51 qualified national judges (17), prosecutors (18) and public defenders (16); No HRD Plan for JSIs only with international trainers 487 civil cases and 1,815 criminal cases backlog (2012 district courts); OPG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% increase in number of national judges, prosecutors and public defenders by 2018 60% of human resources needs for 3 Justice Sector Institutions and private lawyers as per HRD Plan met by 2018 80% reduction in line functions performed by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total number of magistrates and justice professionals accredited in the country: 177 (28% women), respectively 34 judges (39% women), 33 prosecutors (22% women), 31 public defenders (17%women), 72 private lawyers (32% women) and 7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support tailored made on the job training and mentoring to strengthen the capacity of National Public Defenders and conduct analysis of causes of case backlog at Office of Public Defender (OPD) Conduct analysis of causes of case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 218 justice professionals (28% women): 34 judges (13 women, 21 men), 33 prosecutors (7 women, 26 men), 31 public defenders (5 women, 26 men), 99 private lawyers (30 women, 69 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sources of Data: LJTC

<p>prosecutors and public defenders to process cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens perception of the formal justice system 	<p>annual case intake of 3,680 and finalization rate 3,340 cases per year; OPD 2,638 civil cases and 1,622 civil cases backlog;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average case processing time (TBD) • Justice sector rated low progress in Fragility Assessment Report 	<p>internationals at the LJTC, and in courts, prosecution and defense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of LJTC trainers are national staff • 30 % reduction in backlogs in Prosecution and Courts • 30% reduction in average time taken by courts to process civil and criminal cases • 40% increase of public confidence in the formal justice system 	<p>notaries (15% women).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 national trainers accredited by the Legal Training Centre (LJTC). 	<p>backlogs and provide support to courts, OPG and OPD to implement priority programmes to reduce backlog</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support LJTC to continue training programmes for judges, prosecutors, public defenders and private lawyers and conduct regular review of LJTC curriculum and training methods/practices 	<p>men), and 21 notaries (5 women, 16 men)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 national trainers accredited by the Legal Training Centre (LJTC). • 1. Courts: 3,563 criminal case pending nationally; 978 civil case pending nationally (Dec 2016) 2. OPG: 2,241 pending case (both criminal & civil case) (Jan-Dec 2016) 3. PDO: 975 criminal cases pending (Dec 2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of Data: LJTC • Sources of Data: CoA, OPG, PDO
<p>Output 3 –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of national PDs in each District • OPD case backlog • # of women, GBV sufferers and rural citizens receiving PDO/free legal aid service outside Dili. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 national public defenders • OPD civil cases backlog of 1,622 and 2,638 criminal cases • 55% of clients of legal aid organisations are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% increase in # of PDOs providing legal aid services outside Dili district; % decrease in PDO case backlog in districts outside Dili • 40% increase in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 830 cases were legally represented in court by PDO in 12 districts (except Dili). • 301 GBV cases received judgment in the first instance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish two (2) pilot Legal Aid Clinics to provide free legal aid, outreach and referral services to the most vulnerable, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total # of PDs accredited by LJTC as at June 2016 is 31; however only 30 PDs are currently on duty across the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of Data: PDO

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens awareness of formal legal system and free legal aid services. • # of cases resolved through mobile courts • Number of land disputes mediated and formally recorded • Citizens' perception of trust in PDO and quality of its service 	<p>women mostly on domestic violence cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness of formal justice system (59% according to 2008 Survey of Citizen awareness) and on legal aid /public defense provision (42% of people aware of legal aid 2012, TAF legal Aid Survey) • Cases decided by Mobile Courts till 2013 (TBD) • Land dispute cases mediated (TBD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens perception of PDO (TBD) 	<p>cases referred and accepted at PDO/state legal aid providers (at least 50% of those to be women and 80% to be defined as needy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% increase in cases addressed through mobile justice services • 30% improvement in quality perceptions of PDO services 	<p>of the formal justice system (Dili, Baucau and Suai Judicial Districts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP has undertaken formal and informal consultations with justice sector stakeholders as to the establishment of free legal aid service in the country. • In 2015, a total of 553 cases were heard during mobile court sessions, 82% of which was adjudicated in the first instance (455 cases, 97% criminal cases and 3% civil cases). 46% of the criminal cases solved (203) were related to Gender Based Violence (GBV). 	<p>particularly for rural women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support free-of-charge legal counselling and representation in Courts as well as referral services to the prosecutor's office and police. • Support the establishment of an M&E framework for legal aid service delivery, with a particular focus on cases affecting vulnerable groups. • Through the Legal Training Centre (LTC), design and deliver courses tailored for public defenders, judges, prosecutors, private lawyers, and police on the application of the relevant law to protect vulnerable groups, particularly the Law Against Domestic Violence. • Support CSOs to conduct outreach and awareness- 	<p>country (Female: 5, Male 25). One male public defender passed away in 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 975 cases pending in PDO (across country)(Dec 2016). • 327 (324 criminal and 3 civil) cases resolved through mobile courts (Jan-Dec 2016) • 219 land disputes mediated and formally recorded by PDO (Jan-Dec 2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of Data: PDO • Sources of Data: JSP Data • Sources of Data: PDO
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<p>Output 4 –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of agreed actions implemented by justice institutions in pilot district 	<p>TBD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 % of jointly agreed action by local justice institutions are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2015, 858 GBV cases entered the Prosecution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support justice institutions (judicial, prosecution and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from the OPG is pending 	<p>raising among vulnerable groups, including women and girls as well as spouses/partners about GBV and rights to access justice. Support CSOs to extend other support services, such as referrals to legal aid, medical clinics, psycho-social support, and women's shelters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training support to the CSOs partnering with the AIC in skills such as outreach, community education, referrals, case monitoring, and other areas requested by the organizations.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of GBV cases reported to police and referred to prosecution. • % increase in requests for legal information, advice and legal aid services including referral mechanisms; • Average time to process case from police registration through to courts; • # of policy recommendations for scale up/replication implemented 		<p>implemented 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of GBV cases in target district reported to police are referred to PG by 2017. • 30% increase in legal awareness, legal assistance and legal aid services • 40% reduction in time to process collective cases • 3 policy recommendations for scaling up/replication of successful solutions implemented 	<p>Services in 13 districts.</p>	<p>public defense services) to systemize and expand Mobile Courts to reduce case backlog in 12 Municipalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement language policy in court and support training of interpreters for courts users who do not speak Tetum or Portuguese • Support formulation and implementation of district civic awareness campaigns on human rights and crime prevention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Justice Clinics (AJCs), which will provide legal information, legal consultation, community outreach campaign, referrals, mediation services, and paralegal programmes, is under preparatory phase in 2016.
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13. Financial Information Summary Reporting Period: 1st January 2016 to 31st December 2016

Output	Activities	Source of Funding	Activity Budget (USD)	Expenditure of the current reporting period (USD, as at Dec 2016)
Output 1	1.1 Planning	04000/30000/55016	55,500.00	29,204.58
	1.2 Policy & Law	04000/30000/55016	7,920.00	8,012.40
	1.3 Oversight	04000/30000/55016	75,000.00	79,375.00
Output 2	2.1 Training	04000/30000	70,881.00	68,483.13
	2.2 Legal Training Center	04000/30000	28,998.00	9,540.53
	2.3 Timorsation LJTC			-
Output 3	3.1 Legal Aid	04000/30000/32045/55016	105,528.00	52,503.38
	3.2 Alternative Dispute Resolution	04000/55016	217,750.00	11,841.36
Output 4	4.1 Criminal Justice	04000/30000/32045/55016	175,500.00	93,785.56
	4.2 Access to Justice	30000/55016	16,462.54	19,547.77
	4.3 Pilot Model			-
Output 5	Management	04000/30000/32045/55016	166,551.07	115,812.23
Total				501,299.70



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